

PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 9. *Madrella ferruginosa*, central tooth (p. 269).
 10. *Facelina lineata*, side view of anterior end (p. 288).
 11. " " ventral view of anterior end.
 12. *Stiliger irregularis*, tooth (p. 291).
 13, 13 a. *Placobranchus ocellatus*, dorsal views (p. 294).
 14. *Elysia dubia*, wings open (p. 297).
 15. " " wings closed and body elongated.
 16. " " crawling foot uppermost on surface of water.
 17. " " teeth.
 18. *Elysia marginata*, teeth (p. 296).

3. On a small Collection of Freshwater Entomostraca from South Africa. By ROBERT GURNEY, B.A., F.Z.S.

[Received June 21, 1904.]

(Plate XVIII.*)

The collection which I describe here was kindly entrusted to me to work out by Prof. Jeffrey Bell on behalf of the Natural History Museum. The specimens were partly mounted on slides and partly contained in tubes, and were collected by Major E. Eckersley, R.A.M.C., from a water-hole on the veld at Kroonstad, O.R.C. This water-hole was a collection of surface-water, quite dry in ordinary weather but filled up by thunder-showers.

Unfortunately very few specimens were preserved, but the few that there are seem of sufficient interest to deserve description, especially as so little is known at present about the Entomostraca of South Africa. Of the seven species collected, only three have been previously described; of the other four, three are apparently new and one is represented by only a single mutilated specimen.

The following is a list of the species:—

PHYLLOPODA.

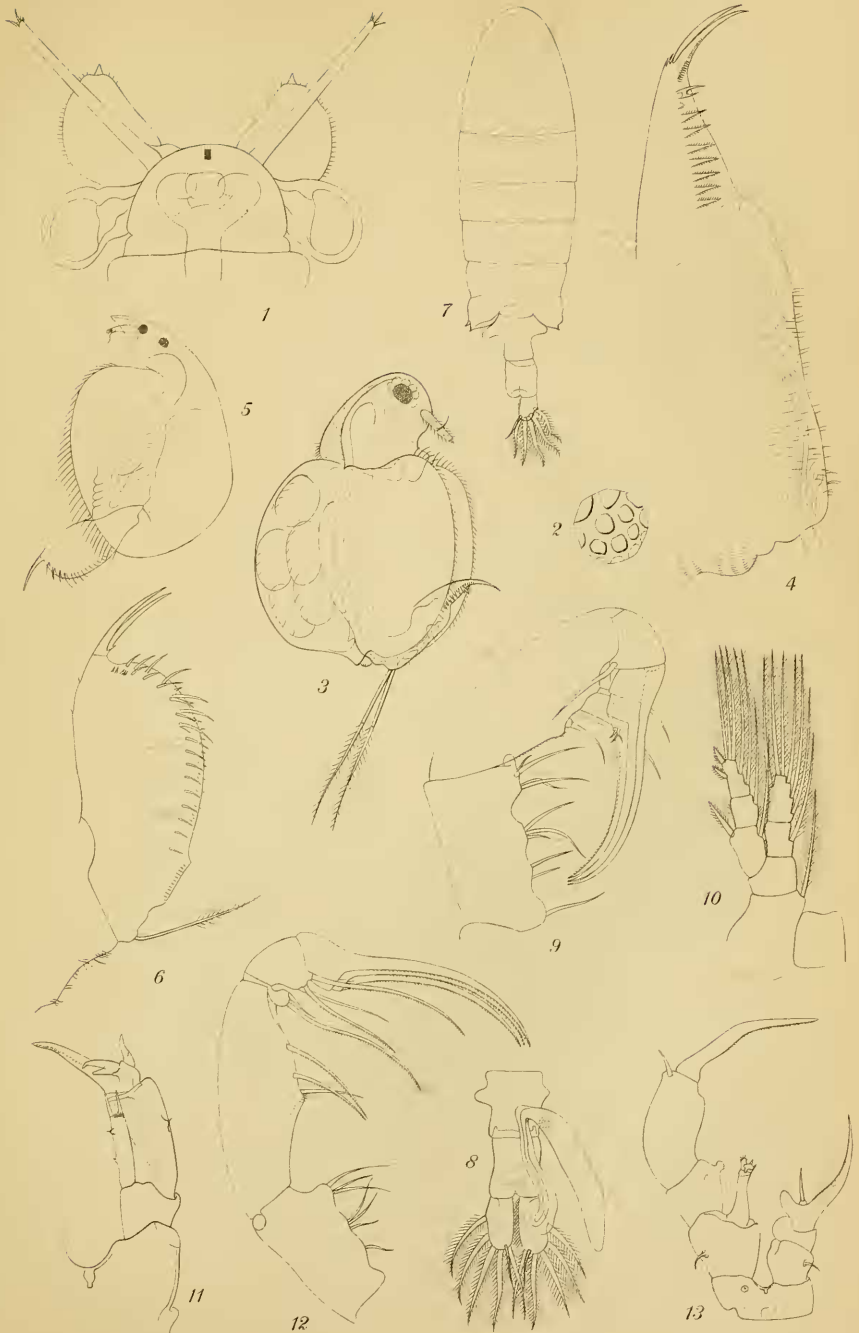
Fam. BRANCHIPODIDÆ.

STREPTOCEPHALUS DREGEI, G. O. Sars. (Plate XVIII. figs. 1, 2.)
 Sars, Arch. f. Math. og Naturv. xxi. no. 4, 1899, p. 19.

Of this species three males and three females were included in the collection. The male only has as yet been described, so that I will give a short description of the female.

Female.—Body slender; thoracic region as long as the caudal region exclusive of the caudal rami, which are long and densely fringed with ciliated setæ. Superior antennæ long and slender; inferior antennæ considerably shorter than the superior, foliaceous, the tip truncated and with a short conical process. Marsupium not reaching beyond the second caudal segment: in one specimen it contains a single row of eggs, each enclosed in a thick capsule with conspicuous more or less polygonal markings (fig. 2).

* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 301.



E. Wilson, Cambridge.

Total length 14 mm. ; thorax 7 mm. ; caudal rami 3 mm.

The caudal rami of both sexes are stated by the collector to have been red during life.

One of the male specimens is 25 mm. long—very much larger than Sars's two specimens, which measured 16 mm. only.

Fam. LIMNADIIDÆ.

ESTHERIA ELIZABETHÆ G. O. Sars.

Sars, Arch. f. Math. og Naturv. xx. 1898.

The collection included several specimens of this species, both male and female.

While agreeing in all essential particulars with the description given by Sars, the females differed in having no cilia upon the base of their caudal claws.

Fam. LIMNETIDÆ.

LIMNETIS WAHLBERGI Lovén.

Lovén, K. V.-Akad. Handl. 1845, p. 203.

The specimens examined were all females.

CLADOCERA.

Fam. DAPHNIDÆ.

MOINA BELLI, sp. n. (Plate XVIII. figs. 3, 4.)

Dorsal margin of head evenly rounded, without any concavity above the eye ; ventral margin somewhat protuberant ; posterior margin finely ciliated. Fornix well developed and extending over the eye.

Shell without any trace of striation ; ventral margin setose for about two-thirds of its length. First antennæ ciliated all over. Tail of the usual shape, with eight lateral teeth, the first of which is bifurcated. Between the bifurcated tooth and the first simple tooth is a minute elevation covered with cilia, which may represent a rudimentary tooth. Apical claws armed with a basal row of secondary denticles and with a ventral chitinous expansion cleft into teeth. Posterior dorsal surface of tail provided with cilia, which are more or less arranged in transverse rows. Ephippium reticulated all over and containing two resting eggs.

Length 1·7 mm.

Several specimens of this species were contained in the collection, but all were females, one of which was ephippial. The species very much resembles *M. wierzejskii* Richard, and perhaps should be regarded as only a variety of that species. It is mainly distinguishable by the ciliation of the head and first antennæ, and by the structure of the postabdomen.